

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE: 15, CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

TERMS: cash in advance. Money sent by mail will be at the risk of the sender. Those who send bills current in New York will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. on all bills sent by mail.

THE DAILY HERALD, No. 15, corner of Fulton and Nassau sts., is published every day, except on Sundays and public holidays, at the rate of \$10 per annum in advance. Single copies are sold at 10 cents.

Advertisements are received at the office of the Herald, at the rate of 10 cents per line for the first week, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent week. For long advertisements, special rates will be made on application.

For the printing of circulars, cards, and other matter, the Herald is prepared to execute orders at the lowest prices.

Volume XXVI.....No. 80

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—King Lear.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Bond street.—Romeo and Juliet—Olivia Twist.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.—Knights of the Round Table.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, No. 24 Broadway.—Sweet Sue.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—The Owl.—Mother Goose—Shogun's Daughter.

BARNEYS AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—Day and Evening.—Gibbels—Beard, Sea Lion, and Other Curiosities.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, Mechanic's Hall.—472 Broadway.—Bullfinch, Bongo, Dancer, &c.—Dillon's Band.

GANTHERBURY MUSIC HALL, 633 Broadway.—Tiger Bone, Bongo, Dancer, &c.—Dillon's Band.

MELODEON CONCERT HALL, No. 509 Broadway.—Bongo, Dancer, &c.—Dillon's Band.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Williamsburg.—Ethiopian Song, Dancer, &c.—Dillon's Band.

METROPOLITAN HALL, Chicago—U.S. Minstrels in Ethiopian Song, Dancer, &c.

New York, Friday, March 23, 1861.

The News.

The reports from Washington respecting the evacuation of Fort Sumter are to the effect that the troops will be removed immediately.

There were rumors in circulation in Washington yesterday of an apprehended collision at Fort Pickens, but they were universally discredited.

The State Convention of Louisiana yesterday ratified the constitution of the Confederate States.

The State Convention of Arkansas on Wednesday adjourned, after passing an ordinance of secession and co-operation resolutions. They are to be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection.

A despatch from Mobile announces the seizure, on Wednesday night, of Pensacola, of the sloop Isabella, Captain Jones, laden with supplies for the United States squadron.

In the United States Senate yesterday the consideration of Mr. Douglas's resolution in relation to the Southern forts, &c., was resumed, and Mr. Bayard concluded his remarks in favor of recognizing the independence of the Confederate States.

In our State Senate yesterday, the resolutions reported to that body some time ago by the Committee on Federal Relations, in reference to the national troubles, coming up as the special order, their consideration was indefinitely postponed.

Considerable business was transacted by the Senate. In response to an inquiry from a Senator as to whether any reply had been received from the Metropolitan Police Commissioners in answer to the resolutions of the Senate with regard to their sending members of the force out of the State, the presiding officer stated that no reply had been made by the Commissioners, and that there was no way of compelling them to reply unless they should be declared in contempt. The Assembly passed a number of bills of more or less interest.

Governor Morgan transmitted with his recommendation of their adoption by the Legislature, the joint resolutions of the Thirty-sixth Congress, known as the Corwin proposition, for an amendment of the constitution to prohibit Congress from interfering with slavery in the States.

Mr. John Sherman, member of the United States House of Representatives from Ohio, was, on Wednesday night, on the seventy-ninth ballot, elected United States Senator, in place of Salmon P. Chase, appointed Secretary of the Treasury by President Lincoln.

The penny express, with San Francisco dates to the 9th inst., arrived at Fort Kearney last evening. The steamer Uncle Sam, about whose safety fears were entertained, put in to Acapulco on the 19th ult., having broken her shaft. Her mails and a portion of her passengers had arrived at San Francisco on board the steamer San Francisco. The Uncle Sam remained at Acapulco, but was to be towed up by the Golden Gate on her next upward trip to San Francisco. The California Legislature met in joint convention on the 9th inst. for the election of a United States Senator; but up to the latest accounts no choice had been made.

By the arrival of the Cahaba at New Orleans, we have news from Havana to the 17th inst. The sugar market was dull and freights much depressed. Prince Alfred had arrived at Bermuda, and was expected at Havana on the 1st of April. The yacht May Kingland, from New York, has been wrecked on the Florida coast.

Our latest advices from Port au Prince, under date of the 17th of February, inform us that Captain Pelletier, of the American ship William, had had a charge preferred against him of trying to kidnap some of the natives and carry them to Cuba, there to be sold as slaves. The principal witnesses against him are his own crew. It is stated that the progress of the country is encouraging, and that it has not been so prosperous as at present for thirty years. The science of agriculture is making rapid strides towards perfection, and all the country wants is an influx of emigrants.

The opening day took place yesterday, and although the weather was the worst we have had on this occasion for many years, and the crisis is rather unfavorable to the modistes as well as all other business classes, the display was both brilliant and varied, as will be seen from the account which we publish this morning.

William Abson, convicted of the murder of his wife by poison, and sentenced to be hanged therefor, committed suicide in the jail at Hudson City, New Jersey, yesterday morning. Abson was notified on Wednesday that the Court of Pardons had refused to commute his punishment, and was advised to prepare to suffer death on the 10th of April next. The convict retired at the usual hour, but in the course of the night the keepers were attracted to his cell, and there found him in the agonies of death. Abson had contrived to secrete the blade of a pocket knife, with which he cut the arteries of his left arm and neck. Soon after the keepers entered the cell the prisoner expired. The wife of whose murder he was convicted was his second one, and it was charged in his defence that she was a woman of immoral character and addicted to drink. He was sentenced to death on the 17th of February last.

The number of persons in the public institutions of the city at present is 8,892—a numerical falling off since last week of 105. The number admitted during the past week was 1,801, and the number who died, were discharged or transferred was 1,906.

The cotton market yesterday continued firm and active. The sales embraced about 4,300 bales, closing on the basis of 12½c. for middling upland. The inclemency of the weather had a tendency to check transactions in flour, while the demand was good and prices firm. Wheat was in good export demand, and prices were firmer. Corn was firm and in fair demand, with sales for home use and for export at full prices. Pork was quiet at \$19 00½ for some, and at \$12 50 a \$12 15 for prime. Sugar in fair demand, while sales were checked by the inclemency of the weather. The transactions embraced about 250 hogs. Porto Rico, 130 do. Cuba, and 500 do. Melado, at rates given in another column. Freights were heavy, and lower

for grain to Liverpool. Room was more plenty, while rates favored shippers.

The Policy of the Administration—Is it Coercion or Conciliation?

The tenor of the telegraphic despatches from Washington, within the last few days, has been peaceful. Mr. Lincoln and his advisers are desirous of again fostering, for a while, the hope that government has resolved upon a conciliatory instead of a coercive policy, towards the seceding States. They want money, and they also require time to mature the aggressive schemes that have been resolved upon. It has become clear that the Morrill tariff will yield no revenue; and, unless Wall street can be hoodwinked into advancing the thirty-seven millions, of which the late Congress authorized the loan, the treasury will soon be depleted. Our capitalists and moneyed men, eschew the thought of civil war, and will not lend a dollar to perpetuate inter-State discord. The compulsory evacuation of Fort Sumter, has afforded an opportunity of making capital out of a retreat, of which the administration is, therefore, glad to avail itself; nor, as the preparations for reinforcing the Southern forts, and collecting the revenue by means of armed vessels, are incomplete, does the President imagine that he is losing anything, by a time-saving course. "Everything," he said, in his inaugural, "is to be hoped for from delay," and the republican journals of the North, are still at pains to announce, that an eternal iteration of honeyed phrases is all that is needed to deceive the public.

To fathom the intentions of the Washington government, it is necessary to consider their acts, and not their words. A retrospect of the events of the last three weeks, must convince every observer that its affectation of moderate views, is hypocritical. Mr. Lincoln's speech at Indianapolis, in which he maintained that it "would not be coercion to retake forts and properties, or to collect duties on foreign imports," and that it "would be no invasion to march an army into South Carolina," the menacing phrases of his inaugural; the bitter prognostications of members of his Cabinet; the absolute power that has been transferred to General Scott, in the War and Navy Departments; the proposed distribution, through the South, of the troops from Texas; the recall of our land and sea forces from the Gulf of Mexico, the Mediterranean, and the Pacific; together with a thousand unexplained and uncontradicted causes of distrust, have engendered an agitation which the administration could have allayed, by a single authoritative utterance. The fact is, that, with every disposition to be coercive and vicious, it has been physically powerless to display the venom it is possessed with. It desires war, but has been, thus far, compelled to pursue peace. It would have gladly sent provisions and men to Fort Sumter, but, having been forced to relinquish the attempt, it declares that it would be "cowardice not to reinforce Fort Pickens." It yearns to fight with the cotton States; but it shrinks with terror from the prospect of being driven out of the District of Columbia, by the militia of Maryland and Virginia. Mr. Seward may be individually anxious for conciliation; but he is thrust to the wall by his colleagues, who have practically overcome his proclivities for peace.

The people are not deceived by the vague, unofficial dicta of irresponsible persons in the national capital, whose declarations will be disavowed, as soon as it is for the interest of the administration to throw off the mask it has assumed. The prospect opening upon the North, never was darker, gloomier, or more desperate, than it is at the present moment. North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Arkansas, and Kentucky, have been, heretofore, held in check, and prevented from joining the cotton States, by the assurance that their reasonable demands should be granted. Not one measure has yet been adopted, however, by the Lincoln government, to satisfy them. Seven members of the confederacy have been driven from the republic; Arkansas has taken steps to join them; and it is probable that seven more will follow, as soon as they shall have learned that they have nothing to hope for, but deceit and cajolery. They are already discouraged; and the speech which was delivered by Mr. Breckinridge, in the Senate, on Monday last, proves that, prepared as moderate, sober minded, intelligent men, in the border slaveholding States, are, to accede to any minimum of amendment to the constitution, which might secure their rights, they are becoming painfully impressed with the conviction that Washington counsels are inspired by rabid abolitionists, of the Massachusetts school of politics, from whom no good can be expected.

"Irrepressible conflict," has thus succeeded in developing the outlines of a fearful shadow over the land; and the important question now is, whether it shall be permitted to acquire a bloody substance. It has still to be decided whether the patriotic, upright, order loving masses of the North, are prepared for the contingency of internecine strife, which shall bury their prosperity in ruins. Are our commercial, manufacturing, financial, and agricultural interests, to be sacrificed, at the beck of a few fanatical demagogues in power? It is clear as noonday, that not one out of ten of the voters of the non-slaveholding States, endorse the infamous policy which was initiated by the Wades, Garisons, Phillipses, Sumners and Tappans of the North, and which is being carried out by such men as Lincoln, Chase, Blair and Welles. They shrink aghast from the double-tongued hypocrisy, which cloaks its intentions with sweet words, in order to gain means of deluging the land with blood. They see the country gradually drifting towards a fearful conflict, and between whom? Natural enemies? Those who must make *delenda est Carthago* a maxim of political necessity? On the contrary, where there are no really discordant interests, and the exigencies of national economy and growth, involve a peaceable, instead of a violent transition. In the annals of history—in the darkest periods of Rome, the Italian republics of the Middle Ages, or even of Mexico—there exists no parallel of a nation, at the height of its glory and happiness, plunging its destiny, wealth and fair fame into so hopeless an abyss of dejection and misery, as appears to await us, under the suicidal mismanagement of the Lincoln administration.

TRUSTING IN THE UNION AND KEEPING THEIR POWDER DRY.—The volunteer companies of Caroline county, Virginia, have been armed with rifles and carbines which "will kill at a distance of one thousand yards." The politicians of the Old Dominion have evidently taken a lesson from Louis Napoleon. They think that peace talk is more effective when one party is on a war footing.

Proposition in the Senate to Acknowledge the Independence of the Confederate States.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, gave notice of a rather startling proposition, but one for which the country is not altogether unprepared. As a choice of two evils, it is undoubtedly the lesser, and in every way it is to be preferred. That is, the acknowledgment of the independence of the Confederate States is far better than civil war, or such attempts at coercion as are likely to result in that greatest of national calamities; and if the government at Washington and the republican party are not prepared to accede to the ultimatum of the revolted States—the constitution adopted by the Confederate Congress—then the adoption of the policy set forth in the proposition of Mr. Bayard is the very best thing Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet can do under all the circumstances.

We do not, however, agree with Mr. Bayard that "reunion is impracticable." It is at least due to the people of the border and Northern States to let them have an opportunity of voting for reunion or against it on the basis laid down by the Congress of the Southern confederacy before either a permanent separation is consummated or the country is dragged by an unscrupulous fanatical party into civil war.

Mr. Bayard thinks "there remains but one of two courses to pursue—namely: war with a view to subjugation, or the acknowledgment of the independence of the seven States as a separate nationality." There is a third course which would solve the question without destroying the interests of the North, and that is the acknowledgment of the principles of justice and compromise upon which our present constitution is founded. These principles are developed, explained and made practical in the amendments adopted by the Congress of the cotton confederacy. Let an extra session of the Congress of the United States be called, and let the constitution so amended be sent to the several States to be voted upon, instead of calling a convention of all the States—a proposition which involves too much delay to have any practical effect, which would exclude the representation of the Confederate States, and is really an ingenious device to evade a present difficulty, by transmitting it for solution to posterity, when it will be too late to bridge a gulf rendered impassable.

Mr. Bayard well observes that, "whether the right of secession claimed by the Confederate States be among the reserved rights of the States, or revolutionary in its character, the fact of a new separate government is indisputable, the enforcement of the laws has become impracticable, and war cannot restore these States to the Union." It is quite true that war cannot restore them; but it is equally true that peace may, and will, if followed up by the adoption of the amendments to the constitution which they propose. It is worthy of remark that Mr. Bayard holds that secession is not among the reserved rights of the States, but is revolution, organized by communities and by the authority of the people of the States in whom the sovereignty rests. It is in the old sense rebellion, but not in the modern American sense. Insurrection in a State may be put down by law, but you cannot meet the act of the collective people except by war or peaceful negotiations. But it was not designed by the framers of the constitution to substitute the military for the civil power, and thus, though there is no provision in that instrument for the secession of a State, there is none to remedy it by force of arms. If it were otherwise, then citizens would be placed in a dilemma between their allegiance to the federal government and to their State, and while the Union could hang them for obeying the State, the State could hang them for obeying the Union. In all such cases the law of the domicile is necessarily of paramount obligation; and hence, when whole States secede, the allegiance is withdrawn from the general government, and it is no longer "treason" on the part of the people to stand by the action of their States. If it were treason the constitution would be absurd; for there would be no means of punishing the crime. With secession the federal magistracy is gone, and there are no district attorneys, judges, juries or marshals to execute the laws. For instance, if Governor Pickens, of South Carolina, or Governor Brown, of Georgia, were to be tried for treason against the United States, they must, according to the constitution, be tried respectively in their own States, where the offence was committed. The idea of trying them is absurd, and it is evident that it is impossible to execute any laws of the Union, even the revenue laws, in seceded States. The authority of the federal government, however, remains as to the other States the same as before, and the Union still exists, but with the number of its stars and even its stripes diminished.

The proposition of Mr. Bayard is, that "the President, by and with the advice of the Senate, be vested with full power and authority to accept the declaration of the seceded States that they constitute an alien people, and that he conclude with them a treaty acknowledging their independence as a separate nation." There is no other alternative than this except disastrous war, which could only result in the same thing, or the adoption, by at least nineteen of the border and Northern States, of the permanent constitution of the Southern confederacy.

THE INJURED INNOCENTS OF MR. BUCHANAN'S CABINET.—Some of the precious beauties of Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet are still engaged in the uphill work of proving themselves disinterested patriots, honest public servants and much injured men. The immaculate Floyd has thus been whitewashing himself, and now appears to be undergoing the process of another layer of whitewash from a whitewashing court at Washington, where they do all sorts of washing by the dozen. The late Postmaster General, Holt, subsequently Secretary of War, has been pitching into Jake Thompson, late Secretary of the Interior, and Thompson has been firing back upon Holt. If we may believe the opinion of each concerning the other, they are both disreputable characters, unworthy the confidence of honest men, and, for all that we know, they may be each more than half right. Holt was a domineering Cabinet officer, very bold and firm in his demands and views, but very stupid withal, and inefficient as Postmaster General, or such things as the Fowler defalcation could not have been going on for many months under his very nose. Thompson had his own peculiar views of patriotism in trying to prove that one man could serve two masters; for while acting in North

Carolina as the secession special ambassador to that State from Mississippi, he could see nothing amiss in holding on to his position of a member of the Cabinet at Washington. He returned to his department only to find that the strong boxes thereof had been plundered of several millions of dollars, and then, imitating the indignant virtue of Floyd, he left the service of the administration in disgust because "Old Buck" would not consent to the policy of leaving Major Anderson to be starved out of Fort Sumter.

The chief of these shining disunion lights of Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet, that extraordinary financier, Cobb, did his work pretty thoroughly. When he took charge of our federal treasury he had a handsome surplus at his command; but he had directed all his energies, ingenuity and resources during the time he held the office in question to the squandering of the public funds and the destruction of the public credit for the benefit of a Southern conspiracy to overthrow the government, he could not have achieved his task more completely than it was achieved when he bolted for Georgia. The Confederate States have not made him their Secretary of the Treasury, because, perhaps, they think he is not to be trusted. What a happy old man "Old Buck" must be in escaping from his happy family of his at Washington. We have one satisfaction left, to wit: that "Honest Old Abe's" Cabinet, even if disposed to steal and squander the public funds, cannot do much in that way until they shall have saved something.

MORE SECESSION—THE BORDER SLAVE STATES.—By a telegraphic despatch in another column, it will be seen that the State Convention of Arkansas has passed a secession ordinance, to be submitted to the vote of the people. Arkansas is likely to go the way of Texas and of all the cotton States. By the news published yesterday it appeared that the secession ordinance was defeated by a vote of 39 to 35; but on reconsideration the ordinance was passed, subject to the popular vote, which will probably be for separation. The revolution of late is rapidly gaining ground in the South.

It is a great mistake to suppose that there is in any of the slaveholding States any considerable number of men who are in favor of the Union at all hazards and under all circumstances. With a very few exceptions, the only Union men to be found are conditional Unionists—men who have been prevented from seceding by mere hope that Congress, or the new administration, or the Northern States, would take some action which would lead to a reconstruction of the Union. But as soon as they found that neither the Northern States, nor Congress, nor the new administration, did anything calculated to heal the breach, but on the contrary sought to widen it, many of them became secessionists; and it is very evident that ever since the promulgation of the inaugural, which proposes no remedy, but threatens coercion, the secession movement has gained ground in Virginia and all the other slave States. In North Carolina, out of a vote of upwards of 93,000, the majority against holding a secession Convention was less than six hundred. The moment Mr. Lincoln commences his coercive measures, he may be prepared to hear of every remaining slave State seceding, one after another.

The telegraphic news from the Missouri State Convention, which we publish elsewhere, indicates not only what that State will do, but all the other slaveholding States, in the contingency of a collision between the federal government and the Confederate States. Though the secession ordinance was voted down by the present on Wednesday, yet in yesterday's session the following resolution was adopted by a vote of 89 to 6:—"That it is the opinion of this Convention that the cherished desire to preserve the country from civil war and to restore fraternal feelings would be greatly promoted by the withdrawal of the federal troops from such forts within the seceded States where there is danger of a hostile collision; and we recommend that policy." This is a very significant hint by all but a unanimous vote of the State of Missouri to Mr. Lincoln and his administration, and to all fanatics at the North who are urging him to coercion.

The border slave States are only resting on their oars. They are waiting to see what the President will do, and what the extra session of Congress, which he is expected to call, will propose to the country. If Mr. Lincoln should proceed to collect the revenue from the seceded States by force of arms, or to blockade their ports, and if the extra session of Congress should not propose the new constitution of the Confederate States for adoption, the Union cannot be reconstructed. The cotton States will not come back, and the border slave States will have to follow them in self-defence. The best thing they could do just now is to adopt the ultimatum of the Confederate States; for the result would be that the free States would, one by one, follow their example, and we should soon have, by this simple process, a reconstruction on a permanent basis. If the New England States should think proper to remain out in the cold and not come into the new Union, the country could manage to get on very well without them, and there would be the more harmony in the relations between the States.

CURIOUS POLICE STATISTICS.—The annual report of the Metropolitan Police presents some very curious features with regard to the arrests made in this city during the past year, and accordingly we publish in another column to-day the list, embracing the occupations of the several parties arrested during that time. The total number arrested appears to be 65,809, upon various charges, from "miscellaneous misdemeanors" to murder, and the classification affords some very singular facts. For example, we find, among those who fell into the clutches of the officers of the law, twenty-two policemen, six deputy sheriffs, two deputy United States marshals, one alderman, eleven reporters, and only one baggage smasher, one emigrant runner and twenty-eight gamblers. It is somewhat strange that the proportion of those employed in peaceful, legal, and—as in the case of the policemen, sheriffs and marshals—even law-enforcing occupations, should be so much greater than that of the baggage smashers, emigrant runners and gamblers; but it is perhaps not a more extraordinary instance of the activity of the police than that this list should contain only two hundred and twenty-one professional thieves arrested, to one hundred and seventy-six schoolboys, whose heaviest crime was, we presume, spinning tops or rolling hoops in the street.

THE STARVATION HORROR IN KANSAS.—We publish in another column a letter from Rev. Mr. Pitzer, pastor of the Presbyterian church of Leavenworth, Kansas, concerning the terrible reports of starvation in that Territory which have been industriously circulated all over the country, and for the relief of which about a million of dollars in cash, provisions and clothing, have been subscribed in various quarters. Of the writer of this communication the Leavenworth Herald says:—

He has corresponded and conversed with the missionary agents of the American Bible Society and Sunday School Union, and with Mr. Coleman, agent of the Boston Relief Committee, who have travelled all over Kansas, gathering information; with ministers and elders of his church scattered all over the State, and has, perhaps, such knowledge of the facts in the case as any man in Kansas.

Mr. Pitzer says that there were only two reported deaths from destitution in the entire Territory, and only one of these could be traced out, which proved to be an Indian, who died from cold, exposure and want of suitable food. These facts are given on the authority of the missionary of the American Bible Society, and of the Boston Relief Agent. "The whole thing," says the Rev. Mr. Pitzer, "has been horribly exaggerated." He states that there has been, and still is, in Kansas, want, destitution, privation and suffering; but "there has been no starvation, nor is there any fear of such a thing." He admits that a great deal of good was done by the relief contributed, but on the other hand that many accepted it merely to make up for losses in their business, and that many who could have lived without suffering by their own exertions have quit work, and are living on the relief fund. Moreover, it appears—as might be expected—that the politicians have used the fund considerably for their own purposes, and no doubt it was for this that the great outcry was got up. The letter will be found very interesting.

THE SIMPLICITY OF THE MORRILL TARIFF.—A very fair example of the complications of the Morrill tariff, and the difficulty which will be met by the Custom House officers who are to interpret it, may be found in the mode of levying duties on the simple article of cotton goods. Here is the *modus operandi* in the discovery of what cotton goods are to pay:—

Cotton, manufactures of, wholly of cotton, not bleached, printed, painted, colored, or stained, exceeding 100 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, and exceeding in weight 500 threads to the square inch..... 10 per ct. sq. yd.

Cotton, finer or lighter goods of like description, not exceeding 140 threads to the square inch, and exceeding in weight 500 threads to the square inch..... 10 per ct. sq. yd.

Cotton, do. on goods of like description, exceeding 140 threads, and not exceeding 200 threads to the square inch..... 10 per ct. sq. yd.

Cotton, do. do., exceeding 200 threads to the square inch..... 10 per ct. sq. yd.

Cotton, if bleached, an additional duty of 10 per ct. sq. yd.

Cotton, printed, painted, colored, or stained, in addition to all other duties 10 per ct.

Cotton goods, not included in do., and cotton goods of every description exceeding in value 10 cents per square yard..... 25 per ct.

Cotton goods, bleached, unbleached, printed, &c., not otherwise provided for..... 30 per ct.

By this schedule it appears that cotton goods are divided into eight classes, and that the appraisers will have to ascertain by a variety of processes—commencing with counting the threads—to which class the goods belong. They must find out whether the article has 100 threads or more, or 140 threads, or 200 threads, to the square inch; whether it is bleached or unbleached, printed, painted, &c., &c.; and whether its invoice price is more than sixteen cents a square yard, before they can affix the duty upon a piece of manufactured cotton.

There will be no securities in the Appraiser's department after the 1st of April. The Morrill tariff very appropriately comes into operation upon All Fools Day, for it will make fools of all the Custom House officials, from the Collector down, before they comprehend its provisions.

REWARDS FOR THE FIGHTING POLITICIANS.—One of our black republican cotemporaries is delighted at the appointment of that distinguished statesman and valiant warrior, the Hon. Anson Burlingame, as Minister to Vienna, the place which our doughty friend, the Chevalier Webb, coveted. Another journal of the same stripe sneers at Burlingame, and thinks that his party services have not been of any such great account that he should have a first class mission. Our readers will recollect what Mr. Burlingame's "services" were. He invited Preston S. Brooks to meet him at the Clifton House to be shot at. Brooks declined to go so far on so trivial an errand, and Burlingame, after having vindicated the pluck of his party, subsided. Since then he has pursued the buffalo on the prairies of Kansas, and has obtained leave from his constituents, some of whom are slightly prejudiced on the subject of duelling, to stay at home. We think that these "services" are sufficient to entitle Mr. Burlingame to the Austrian mission. The Chevalier Webb had the same mission as a reward for similar "services" rendered to the old whig party. Later, however, the Chevalier has not fought nor offered to fight a duel. His latest demonstration was a general declaration of war against the South; but no one paid any heed to that. So he goes to Turkey—"a Power" which is always on the point of going to war, but very rarely doing so. Cassius M. Clay, another fighting man, goes to Spain; and it is proposed to reward Mr. Lander, a democrat, for his "services" as Potter's second in the Pryor affair, by making him Governor of New Mexico. Well, there is no sort of objection to that. Mr. Seward evidently wishes to inaugurate his peace policy by sending all these fire-eaters out of the country. The idea is not a new one. It has been tried before with eminent success. The democratic party was always careful to reward its fighting men first, and the republicans show a laudable anxiety to follow in the footsteps of their illustrious predecessors. In this connection may we be permitted to ask if anything, and if so what, is to be done for that distinguished republican, Thomas Hyer, Esquire?

AHEAD OF KENNEDY.—A gunsmith in New Orleans advertises that by means of direct importation from Europe he is prepared to execute orders for Enfield rifles, with sabre bayonets, in lots from 100 to 10,000, complete with ball cartridges, caps, extra ammunition, &c.; artillery carbines, with sabre bayonets; cavalry carbines, swords, belts, boxes, &c., complete for service; Armstrong's rifled guns, from two and one-half to seven inch bore, complete with cartridges, shot, shell, ammunition, &c.; Whitworth or Clagg's breech or muzzle loading rifled guns, complete with round or hollow shot, ammunition, &c. From this and various other indications it seems probable that before a great while the cotton States will be provided with arms of English and French manufacture. Very bad for the Hartford and Springfield workshops, that. How do they like the practical workings of black republicanism so far?

DEPRECIATION OF REAL ESTATE IN THIS CITY.—In alluding the other day to the depreciation of real estate in this metropolis in consequence of our political troubles, we stated that "a mansion on Fifth avenue, valued at \$45,000, was sold a day or two since for \$20,000; and one of the magnificent stores recently erected upon Broadway, with the expectation that it would be rented for thirty-five or forty thousand dollars per annum, cannot now be let at fifteen thousand dollars." These facts have been denied in various quarters; but we are prepared to verify them by a close inquiry which we have instituted into the circumstances, and we now repeat that a splendid mansion on Fifth avenue, near Thirty-fifth street, valued at \$45,000, was sold not many days ago for a fraction over \$21,000; and that a new and first class store on Broadway, for which a rent of \$35,000 was asked and offered about a year ago, while it was in the course of construction, cannot now be rented for \$15,000. It is useless to deny these facts, and absurd to try to conceal them, for they will make themselves known before long. It is better that people should understand the practical effects of the political disaster which republican rule has brought upon the country. These two instances of depreciation in property are only indications of the general state of things which must inevitably result from a policy which can aim at coercion and revolution, and which can inaugurate such a measure as the Morrill tariff.

NEWS FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

ALBANY, March 21.—9 P. M.
The afternoon session of the House was taken up in third reading of bills. Among those that passed were Senator McLeod's bill relative to the Scott Life Guard, the bill to extend the term of office of the Central Park Commissioners, and the bill to authorize the Supervisors of New York to levy taxes. The County Tax Levy has not been reached. The Post Office bill was expected to be read, and its friends were on hand to the last; but the House adjourned. There seems to be a nigger in the bill. These skilled in the law say that it can be construed to confirm the present contract.

Secretary Seward yesterday with the two Senators from this State over the appointments for New York. It is not known in Albany what was the result, but that an impression that Governor Wood has been broken and Barney upset. Weed was graphed for last night, and left this morning for Washington, accompanied by Governor Morgan. Draper is here, and the whole affair looks as though a new deal was about to be made. No one here appears to be able to conjecture who will turn up this time.

It is reported that James Van Valkenburgh, one of the Harbor Masters, has been appointed Secret Military Agent. This reported appointment is denounced here in the most bitter terms. The appointment of Van Valkenburgh, a foreign mission gives general satisfaction in Albany.

It is still snowing at a rapid rate, and the wind is piling it up into small mountains. This is the most severe night that we have had this winter.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE, March 21, 1861.

A number of bills were reported favorably from the standing committees. Among them were the following:—
The bill in reference to the Central Park, extending its area.

The bill to incorporate the Bellevue Hospital College.

The bill to widen Main street, Brooklyn.

The President presented a communication from Wm. Curtis Noyes, in relation to the erection of a monument commemorative of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

BILLS INTRODUCED.
By Mr. MANTON.—Extending the laws for the incorporation of fire insurance companies in the State over all foreign companies and agencies not incorporated under the laws of the State.

By Mr. MANTON.—To enable the Supervisors of New York to acquire lands for the building of a Court House. The bill is the same as that introduced in the Assembly.

By Mr. ROSS.—Creating the office of Reporter of the Supreme Court, to be appointed by the Secretary of State, Comptroller and Attorney General, and to hold office five years.

Relative to the dividends of fire insurance companies. To amend the charter of the Jewish Society for the Education of Poor Children, and to amend the Charter of the Hebrew Benevolent Society.

To increase the compensation of State prison physicians.

To facilitate the trial of civil actions.

The resolutions of the Special Committee on Federal Relations coming up as the special order, Mr. Frazar, after debate, moved to postpone them indefinitely. Carried by a vote of 19 yeas and 15 nays.

Messrs. Abell, Kelley, Ramsey, Robinson, Spicola and Williams were absent. This vote will probably be reconsidered.

J. McLeod MERRY inquired if any reply had been made by the Police Commissioners to the inquiries relative to the sending of detectives to the Southern States. The President stated that no reply had been received.

Mr. MERRY.—Well, is there no way to compel them to take notice of the action of the Senate?

The President.—None, unless the Senate declare them in contempt.

The subject was then dropped.

The bill appropriating \$200,000 to the State Agricultural College was debated in the Committee of the Whole. Progress was reported.

Assembly.

ALBANY, March 21, 1861.

Governor Morgan, through his private secretary, Mr. Doty, transmitted a joint resolution of Congress, proposing to the several State Legislatures an article amendatory of the constitution, providing that no amendment shall be made to the constitution which will authorize or give to Congress power to abolish or interfere with any State with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to labor or service. Such amendment to be valid when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures.